REMARKS

Applicants acknowledge with thanks the courtesy of a telephone interview with Examiner Victor Chang on June 14, 2005. Applicants Cheryl Kaminsky (Brickey) and Robert Bourdelais participated in addition to the Examiner and the undersigned Attorney. A Fax had been provided in advance dealing with the inapplicability of the teachings of Allen relative to the present diffuser with microvoided film and the angular dependent color temperature variation. A summary of Applicants' position is provided hereafter. The Examiner took the matter under advisement and on June 15, 2005, asked that a further Rule 116 amendment be filed to clarify the issues.

Claim 1 has been amended to incorporate the definition of "average weight balanced color temperature variation" as used in the claims. It basically provides a weighted average of the color temperature (in degrees C) differential at 20, 40, and 60 angular degrees in each direction vs the color temperature value for light emitted normal to the film. Support may be found at page 8, lines 18 et seq., of the specification.

The main claim is also amended to clarify that the foregoing microvoid parameters are selected to achieve the desired functional result. This limitation is consistent with the data and insures that the claim does not cover a voided film that might be within the microvoid parameters but does not exhibit the advantage of the invention.

Turning to the data of Table 1 at page 37 of the Specification, Sample 3 is within the claimed invention but Samples 1, 2, 4, and 5 are not. For the Samples 1, 2, 4, and 5, at least one of the color temperature differential values is greater than 20 degrees C.

The Examiner has indicated in the Interview summary of May 25, 2005 that the property of low "color temperature differential" might either (1) be anticipated by Allen through inherency or (2) obviously provided by Allen.

Addressing the first possibility, a diffuser including a film of low color temperature differential is not anticipated by Allen. The Allen invention is focused on a dispersion of immiscible particles in a continuous phase. The possibility of microvoids is mentioned but no enablement is provided for any

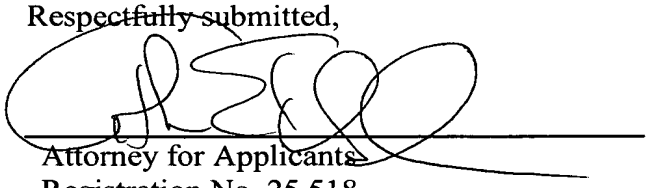
particular utility of such microvoids. Nowhere in Allen or his examples does the inventor actually describe any selection or microvoid parameters nor does he describe such microvoid parameters for any specific voided film. Therefore, the films of comparative Samples 1, 2, 4, and 5 are as much within the teachings of Allen as is Sample 3. Yet, these comparative samples do not exhibit the advantage. Accordingly, having a "color temperature differential" in the claimed range of 5-20 is neither present in any specific example because there are none in Allen, nor is it necessarily present in the generalized teachings of the Allen materials as witnessed by the non-existence of the property in samples 1, 2, 4, and 5. Thus, there is no anticipation.

There is no obviousness from the teachings of Allen since Allen is silent on the property of "color temperature differential". The defined term is significant because it evaluates whether the backlight emits light of different color depending on the angle of view. The conventional measurement of percent transmission by wavelength is carried out only in a direction normal to the film and is totally unrelated to the color at various exit angles to the film normal. In the Interview Summary of May 25, 2005, the Examiner notes that Allen teaches a film that exhibits a flat transmission curve as a function of wavelength as suggesting or being the same as the results of the present invention. First, the Patentee's statement is focused on the essential features of his invention which is a dispersion of solid particles in an immiscible continuous phase; microvoids are only mentioned as a generally undesirable possibility, and they are not the focus of the Patentee's statement. Second, more importantly, the data referred to by Allen is conventionally focused only on the light passing normal to the film. What he says is that the % transmission is constant for all colors when viewed in a normal direction. This has nothing whatever to do with the off-normal viewing angle which is the subject of the present invention. Since the comparison Samples 1,2, 4, and 5 show substantial variation in color with viewing angle, it appears that the present invention has the effect of evening this out by preferentially altering these angular transmissions in a wavelength dependent manner. Thus, the present invention has effect contrary to Allen of preferentially blocking light of some wavelengths over others in an angular dependent manner

order to reduce the "color temperature differential" at different angles. This effect is not obvious from the Allen reference.

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully requested that the rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn and that a Notice of Allowance be issued in this application. This amendment should be entered since it reduces the issues and responds to new issues raised in the advisory action and Interview Summary provided by the Examiner.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.